

Let the nation's response to the loan express the determination of America to fight for peace.—President Wilson

German Arrive Toward Channel Halted; French Regain Ground Below Ypres

Ex-Czarevitch Named Czar in New Revolt, Finns Report

Grand Duke Michael Is Declared Regent of Russia, Says Same Dispatch

Serious Rioting In Petrograd

The Former Emperor's Brother, Pro-Ally, Is Said To Be Real Leader Now

LONDON, April 27.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph says it is reported there that a counter revolution has broken out in Petrograd.

It reports that, while no telegrams have been received from Petrograd for several days, there are rumors from Finland that there is serious rioting at the capital and that the rumor is persistent that Grand Duke Alexis Nikolaievitch has been proclaimed Emperor and that Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch is the real leader in Russian affairs.

Washington Thinks Germany Plans to Restore Monarchy

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Reports from Copenhagen of persistent rumors from Finland that Grand Duke Alexis Nikolaievitch, son of the former Emperor of Russia, has been proclaimed Emperor, with Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch as regent.

The removal of the Bolshevik government from the capital to Moscow was believed to have paved the way for the carrying out of the German plan. Reports have been received here that German soldiers formerly prisoners in Russia have been overrunning the capital and have made of it a German centre.

Russia Is Turning Against Bolsheviks, Washington Hears

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Diplomatic cables from Russia indicate a change in the national temperament, showing a growing restlessness, owing to the continued aggressions of the Central Powers, a new movement toward national solidarity, and widespread discontent on account of the necessities of industry, agriculture and commerce.

On Page 1, Part III

Coiled in the flag—Hears-s-s-t; the editor's pledge and one example of how he keeps it, by Kenneth McGowan.

Page 3, Part III

HILAIRE BELLOC tells how the Kaiser meets three defeats in a week.

Page 6, Part IV

Behind Jeremiah O'Leary's verbal barrage; another inside story of German propaganda in America, by Casimir Pilenas.

Woman Held In Plot Against British Fleet

Arrest Expected to Lead to Seizure of German Spy Paymaster

Mme. Marie Victoria, who is charged with directing a system of intrigue here designed to cause the destruction of the British high seas fleet and foster discontent among the Irish people, was taken in custody last night and sent to the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital by Captain Roger B. Hull, of the New York Port Enemy Alien Bureau.

When Mme. Victoria was apprehended, at a fashionable hotel on Long Island, her maid and private secretary, Maggie Sullivan, a Sinn Féiner, said to have assisted in her activities, also was taken in custody and sent by Captain Hull to the Florence Crittenton Home, to be detained as a material witness.

Federal agents, through admissions made by the prisoner, are convinced that a lieutenant commander of the German navy who was closely associated with Mme. Victoria in her scheme is the German paymaster in America. This man is being sought now by agents of the Department of Justice and probably will be taken in custody to-day.

Mme. Victoria was arrested at the direction of Chief Charles D. Smith, of the Department of Justice, after an investigation lasting months. She came to the United States on the Swedish steamship Bergensfjord in January of 1917 and was sent by Wilhelmstrasse, the government charges, for the express purpose of spreading discontent among the Irish and enlisting them in her scheme to bring about the destruction of the British navy.

Plot Against Navy Bared

The first information given to the government concerning the woman and her high position in the employ of the Wilhelmstrasse was gained through the confession of a German plotter now serving a prison term at Atlanta. This man said she was sent here to spread propaganda among the Irish against England and the United States and that she managed a fund of money to be used in aiding Irish newspapers.

Mme. Victoria after her arrival in America spent money lavishly in holding Irish meetings. She is known to have paid money to well known speakers and agitators to stir up feeling against England. After gaining the confidence of the Irish leaders she laid before them her plans for the destruction of the British navy.

This scheme called for young Irishmen to enlist in the British navy and place bombs of the type constructed by the wheels in the engine rooms of battleships. It is understood that many volunteered, and their passage to England was paid by Mme. Victoria. Scotland Yard arrested a number of Irishmen coming from America to enlist in the navy some time ago, and Federal officials are of the opinion these men were sent across by Mme. Victoria.

Claims Irish Citizenship
The woman is highly educated. She is a graduate of the University of Heidelberg and studied political economy at the University of Zurich, Switzerland.

Wilson Wins Skirmish Over Overman Bill

Senate Defeats Amendment to Take Reserve Bank Out of Measure

Seven Republicans Stand by President

Legislation Likely To Be Passed To-morrow; House Favors It

[Staff Correspondence]
WASHINGTON, April 27.—By narrow but amply sufficient margins the President to-day won his fight to have the Overman bill, granting him blanket powers to transfer powers, functions and appropriations from one governmental agency to another in his discretion, put through without qualifying amendments.

An amendment which would have prevented any Executive interference with the functions of the Federal Reserve system was voted down, 41 to 37.

Another amendment, which would have excluded the Interstate Commerce Commission from the scope of the bill, was beaten, 42 to 35.

Republican votes made the Administration victory possible on each test. On the Federal Reserve amendment seven Republicans voted with the President, although ten Democrats bolted.

On the Interstate Commerce Commission amendment eight Republicans voted to give the President exactly what he asked for, while nine Democrats voted to save the Interstate Commerce Commission from the possibility of executive interference.

The seven Republicans who voted with the President on the Federal Reserve amendment were: Baile, of New Jersey; Colt, of Rhode Island; Jones, of Washington; McLean, of Connecticut; McNary, of Oregon; Nelson, of Minnesota; and Warren, of Wyoming.

Democrats Who Bolted

On the Interstate Commerce Commission vote the same Republicans who voted with the President when the Senate passed the bill, together with Senator Borah, of Idaho, who voted against the Administration on the reserve amendment.

The Democrats who bolted on the reserve amendment were: Chamberlain, of Oregon; Gore, of Oklahoma; Hadwick and Smith, of Georgia; Hitchcock, of Nebraska; King, of Utah; Reed, of Missouri; Thomas, of Colorado; Underwood, of Alabama; and Vardaman, of Mississippi.

They voted the same on the Interstate Commerce Commission amendment, except that Senator King was absent from the chamber when the vote was reached. Senator Fall, of New Mexico, another Republican who would have voted against amending the bill, was paired and could not vote.

A final vote on the bill will probably be obtained on Monday, as the two amendments which were voted down to-day were the principal points of contention all through the long debate on the measure. It is probable that the Wadsworth amendment, empowering the President to create a new agency to have entire charge of the production of aircraft and aeroplane engines, will be left in the bill. No opposition has so far developed to it.

House to Rush Measure

If the bill is passed by the Senate Monday it will be hurried promptly through the House, where it will be possible, if the Administration is in a hurry, to obtain a debate down to a limited number of hours. If it is desired the bill can be put through in one day after the House Judiciary Committee.

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HOW LONG BEFORE SANDS WILL RUN OUT?



Berlin Covets Dutch Lands Along Scheldt

By Seizing Limburg Would Have Route From Essen to Bruges

By Caspar Whitney
(Tribune Cable Service)

PARIS, April 26.—Holland's reply to the German demand for the right of way for sand and gravel shipments is awaited with much concern in the Western war zone. Far-sighted students of German ambitions and methods believe that the alleged reason, although perhaps pressing, is but a minor element in the action. They believe that the impulse behind it is far deeper, and concerns Antwerp and a German controlled outlet to the sea.

The present Boche feeling is strong enough and the need sufficiently urgent for the foe to play cards long arranged and concealed. Germany wants gravel and sand merely as an incidental to the real object, which is the Limburg part of Holland and a direct German railroad from Essen and Dusseldorf for about two hundred kilometers to Antwerp and by the Scheldt River to the North Sea.

Seek After-War Port

This would give them a port after the war they expect to win, and for the present would furnish a shorter line by way of Bruges to carry down munitions for the campaign in the north against Calais. This they are determined to take if within their utmost power, which they are exerting to the limit and will continue to exert for some time until the British and French stone wall holds them exhausted and beaten. The Essen to Antwerp railroad is no new thought. I heard it behind the German lines in 1915 discussed as part of the programme for connection in the future with Belgium. Whether Holland elects to observe neutrality or to suffer the fate of Belgium, the time is ripe, and I expect soon to hear the Allies' declaration to the little nations assuring them of future restoration and integrity.

Allies' Assurance Needed

That declaration is too long delayed. It would have been an invaluable aid especially in the Near East, and will now heartily stiffen and win over the southern and Adriatic Slavs and other oppressed peoples who have been subjected by the Hapsburg dynasty as an instrument of Germanic domination. United, independent Poland, Bohemia, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia would be a stumbling block to the Mittelleuropa

Holland's Legation Denies Report of Berlin Ultimatum

[Staff Correspondence]
WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Dutch Legation authorized the statement to-day that there has been no rupture of relations between Holland and Germany, and that no ultimatum had been dispatched to The Hague from Berlin. An official of the legation said:

"In the first place, there has been no ultimatum, and, in the second place, no breaking of relations. It is true that the Netherlands Minister at Berlin has gone to The Hague, but he simply went for a consultation with the Foreign Office, and this happens very often. The German Minister to the Netherlands, however, is still at The Hague, and has never left the Dutch capital."

Six Giant U-Boats Ready for Raids in American Waters

[Staff Correspondence]
WASHINGTON, April 27.—Intelligence has been received here through official channels that Germany has completed the construction of six super-submarines, of 1,500 to 1,800 tons capacity, with a cruising radius of 10,000 miles, and that six more U-boats of the same design are being rushed toward completion.

It is surmised that these vessels are for use in the Atlantic trade routes most distant from German home bases, as smaller craft are more advantageously employed in European waters. The Pacific and Indian oceans are considered too remote, and therefore it is assumed that Germany meditates dispatching the largest underwater craft to American waters.

Germany has designed the newer submarines, it was said, to be superior to destroyers. Whether this expectation is to be realized can be proved only by contact between the two types of war vessels, but it is considered reasonably certain that the Allied and American navies have taken measures to anticipate the advent of the giant U-boats.

Fresh Allied Troops Hold Foe in Check

Encouragement Seen in the Latest Communique From General Haig

By Arthur S. Draper
(Tribune Cable Service)

LONDON, April 27.—Although the Germans have pushed out onto the Ypres plain a few hundred yards in the last twenty-four hours the tone of Field Marshal Haig's communique encourages the British and French. Their armies in the field have stiffened their defence considerably and fresh reinforcements are now offering stout resistance at all points.

The British troops holding Pilkem Ridge, east of Ypres, are in much the same position as they were preliminary to the withdrawal from Passchendaele Ridge, when the Germans took Neuve Eglise and Bailliet. Haig says that the British hold Voormezele after prolonged fighting, and that a heavy attack on the ridge and wood a mile southwest of Voormezele and a half mile east of Dickebusch Lake, in front of the place of that name, was beaten off.

Apparently the British have been entirely pushed off Messines Ridge. So the Ypres salient has become practically a semi-circle, with a radius of less than two miles. Roughly, the German line runs through Millebeke, east of Voormezele, east of La Clytte and east of Loere, to Meteren.

Foe's Gains Costly

Friday's fighting was exceedingly costly to the enemy. His attacks lacked none of the fierceness of Thursday, but they found stiffer opposition. Between Loere and La Clytte, on a two-mile sector held by the French, the German assaults followed one another in rapid succession. After four onslaughts the mountain troops which had previously captured Kemmel Hill took Loere, at the foot of Mount Rouge, and clambered up the slopes of Scherpenberg, to the north, but the French reformed quickly, and in a dashing counter thrust they regained the village.

Having paved the way by a heavy bombardment from Kemmel, the enemy attempted to develop a success in the direction of Dickebusch and in the country behind Ypres. All day Friday the battle waged without cessation, but at night the British still held Voormezele.

Continued on next page, Column 2

Petain's Men Retake Loere In Desperate Counter Blow

Attack Near Thennes Is Cut to Pieces by Artillery of Allies

Field at Kemmel A "Slaughter Pit"

Foe's Losses Enormous—Von Arnim Assembles Forces to Strike Anew

The exhausted Germans paused in their assaults south of Ypres yesterday, after the tremendous fighting of the two preceding days. Both sides made preparations for a resumption of the furious struggle, which appears certain to begin again soon.

On the southern front, also, a comparative lull has set in. The Germans made an attempt to advance against the French on the railroad line west of Thennes, near the junction of the Luce and Avre rivers, but were cut to pieces by the Allied artillery before reaching the trenches.

All along the line there were heavy artillery duels and big reconnoitring raids. In a local operation the Germans took a British post near Festubert, on the south side of the Lys salient. A German attack at Merville, on the west of this salient, was broken up. New details emphasize the severity of the fighting around Mount Kemmel Thursday and Friday, when General von Arnim hurled ten divisions (135,000 men) against the Franco-British. Observers describe the field of battle as a slaughter pit.

The German losses were especially severe, and fresh divisions must be brought up for a resumption of the advance against the Flemish hills.

Kemmel was taken on Thursday and on Friday there was a most bitter fluctuating struggle north of the mountain, from Loere to east of the Ypres-Comines Canal, in which the Allies succeeded in stopping the foe.

Four German assaults were made on Loere, near the west end of the line. At the fourth the village was carried, but Friday evening the French counter attacked and retook the place.

The Germans further east met disaster in attacking the wooded ridge southwest of Voormezele and left several hundred prisoners in British hands.

It now develops that the German advance gave them the hill of Croix de Poperinghe, west of Dranoutre, and also ground west of Zillebeke, southeast of Ypres.

Germans Assemble Forces for Drive West of Kemmel

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 27.—An intense bombardment of the Allied positions in the Kemmel sector has been continued by the German gunners, but up to noon to-day the enemy had made no further attacks in this region. General von Arnim was busy consolidating the positions won yesterday and reorganizing his forces for a new drive against the other hills held by the Allies west of Kemmel.

The German commander will have to bring up fresh troops for further operations, for the casualties suffered by the enemy yesterday were